lata), noticed calling on several occasions. Magpie-Lark *(Grallina cyanolcuca)*, several seen near the pools. Black-faced Wood-Swallow *(Artamus cinereus)*, a party of seven was seen hawking near the pools. Western Magpie *(Gymnorhina dorsalis)*, a pair was observed feeding fledged young near the pools; the adults were very aggressive towards the Willy Wagtails. Raven *(Corvus coronoidcs)*, heard calling.

OTHER FAUNA

John Dell reported:

Four Brush Wallaby *(Macropus irma)* were flushed from low scrub and bounded short distances. Members noticed evidence of Quenda *(Isoodon obcsulus)* diggings. A large rabbit warren was seen and fox tracks were numerous. There were fresh remains of domestic fowls near the middle of the reserve, apparently fox kills.

Two skinks only were noted. A single specimen of *Ablepharus* was collected under litter and three Bobtails *(Trachysaurus rugosus)* were seen.

Tadpoles and recently metamorphosed frogs of *Crinia* sp. were plentiful throughout the inundated area. A single *Pscudophryne guenthcri* was seen and a few *Helioporus* tadpoles were present in the pools.

Insects were very numerous, particularly grasshoppers, locusts, tettigonid crickets, dragonflies, damselflies, termites and ants. A single leaf-hopper, *Eurymclops* sp. was collected on Jarrah bark and the Scorpionfly, *Harpobittacus*, was present on Jarrah blossom.

The afternoon sun brought out several species of butterfly. Two specimens of Lesser-Wanderer *(Danaus chrysippus petilia)* were recorded; the Australian Painted Lady *(Pyrameis cardui kershawi)* was fairly plentiful and numerous small blues, Lycaenidae, were present throughout the low vegetation of the inundated area.

The Christmas Spider *(Gastcracantha minax)* was extremely abundant. Other species were seen.

—D.L.S.

FROM FIELD AND STUDY

Occurrence of Numbat near Jarrahdale.—The Numbat *Myrmecobius fasciatus*, is normally thought of as an inhabitant of wandoo forest. However, on October 24, 1967, at the junction of Frollet's Road and Johnson's Road, 5 miles east of Jarrahdale, I saw one of these animals. It was sitting upright in the centre of the road, when first observed, and raced into the bush when my vehicle was near, in a series of bounding leaps. Its bushy cinnamon tail and black and white striped body were clearly visible.

The vegetation in this area, and for many miles to the east, is typical jarrah forest growing on laterite. In the immediate vicinity of the road junction the forest is regrowth jarrah and marri, with a lower story of *Banksia*, *Casuarina* and *Xanthorrhoea*. There is a swampy area to the east, the head of a creek flowing into the Serpentine River, which at this time was wet and flowing. The main vegetation here is tussock grasses and *Lcptospermum*.

There is plentiful dead felled timber in the swamp, while in the forest, which was cut quite a few years ago, fallen timber

consists mainly of large logs and stumps left after burning. The termite activity is not very noticeable.

The nearest wandoo forest is to the west, about 1½ miles west of Jarrahdale, along the Darling scarp.

—DON REID, Roleystone.

Remains of the Pig-footed Bandicoot in Nullarbor Caves.—Mrs D. C. Lowry recently collected samples of the bony remains occurring abundantly in many caves in the south-western Nullarbor region and presented this collection to the Western Australian Museum. It includes lower jaws, skull fragments and three fairly complete skulls of the Pig-footed Bandicoot *(Chaeropus ecaudatus)* representing at least 27 different individuals. Mullamullang, Old Homestead, Firestick, Horseshoe and two caves not so far named have yielded *Chaeropus*. The Museum has no specimens of this bandicoot in its collection of modern mammals, and the species is poorly represented in most other museum collections. Consequently, Mrs Lowry's sample provides valuable information on skull and jaw structure, tooth dimensions and other characteristics of the Pig-footed Bandicoot, as well as material evidence of its former presence in the south-eastern portion of Western Australia.

—D. MERRILEES, Westen Australian Museum.

Pollination of Kangaroo Paws.—In his paper on the pollination of the kangaroo paw *(Anigozanthos manglesii)* G. F. Mees *(W. Aust. Nat.*, 10, 1967: 149) describes the mechanism of bird pollination and supports earlier suggestions that the Spinebill *(Acanthorhynchus superciliosus)* is probably the most important pollen carrier, with significant help from the Silvereye *(Zosterops gouldi)*.

My first notes on the pollination of kangaroo paws were made in Kings Park in 1931 when Spinebills, Silvereyes and Red Wattlebirds *(Anthochaera carunculata)* were seen to visit the blooms and receive liberal sprinklings of pollen. Later observations have shown that the Brown Honeyeater *(Lichmera indistincta)* is also a pollinating agent and that the Spinebill may not be as important as originally suggested. In recent years Red Wattle-birds and Silvereyes would be the commonest visitors to metropolitan kangaroo paws and it is likely that the Little Wattle-bird *(A. chrysoptera)* and the Singing Honeyeater *(Meliphaga virescens)* are also involved.

It is probable that the principal bird pollinators vary with the district and that the results obtained from Kings Park and other suburban regions would differ from those obtained in less disturbed situations. Since 1928 the population of Perth has more than doubled and urbanisation with its consequent clearing has had a marked effect upon the bird fauna of the metropolitan area. Honeyeaters like the Spinebill, which have a specialised habitat, have declined in numbers, but more adaptable types like the Singing Honeyeater may be seen in every suburban garden. The Brown Honeyeater and the Red Wattle-bird are still reasonably common and the Silvereye has found ornamental shrubs and cultivated grapes and figs ample recompense for the destruction of the bush.

There is considerable variation in the length of individual kangaroo paw flowers and this means that birds will be dusted with pollen on different portions of the dorsal surface. In the case of the Silvereye small flowers will dust the bird in the middle of the back while large blooms will drop the yellow dust on